

**In the Claims**

Please amend the claims as follows:

1-76. (Canceled)

77. (Currently Amended) A method of expressing a DNA sequence ~~into~~ in an animal comprising:

(a) ~~introducing~~ providing transformed cells obtained by introducing a DNA transfer vector into a ~~donor cell to yield a one or more cells transformed donor~~ cell, wherein the DNA transfer vector comprises ~~linked~~:

- (i) a 5' long terminal repeat (LTR) sequence derived from a retrotransposon comprising a transcription initiation site for RNA;
- (ii) an encapsidation sequence positioned 3' of the 5' LTR;
- (iii) a primer binding site sequence positioned 3' of the 5' LTR;
- (iv) a 3' LTR sequence derived from a retrotransposon positioned 3' of the primer binding site ~~which~~ that includes:
  - (1) sequences necessary for polyadenylation of a RNA transcript initiated in the 5' LTR;
  - (2) sequences necessary for reverse transcription of the RNA transcript ~~from step (d)(1)~~ into a double stranded cDNA;
- (v) a polypurine tract sequence located 5' to the 3' LTR;
- (vi) a DNA sequence comprising at least one open reading frame inserted into the vector 3' of the transcription initiation site in the 5' LTR of the vector; and
- (vii) sequences within each LTR ~~which~~ that are necessary for integration of the vector into the genome of a cell, wherein the vector sequences of i), ii), iii), iv) and v) comprise no more than 2 kbp; and

(b) introducing the transformed ~~donor cell to~~ cells into an organ of an animal, tissue of an animal, an embryo of an animal or an animal; ~~and~~

~~(e) identifying a cell in the organ, tissue, embryo or animal which expresses so as to express the DNA sequence of (a)(vi) in the animal.~~

78. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 77 wherein the donor cell is an embryonic stem cell, or a pluripotent stem cell, ~~or an embryo.~~
79. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 77 wherein the donor cell is a bone marrow cell ~~which~~ that is first treated with mycophenolic acid to render it quiescent, and then treated with a cytokine to induce proliferation.
80. (Currently Amended) A method of expressing a DNA sequence ~~into~~ in an animal comprising:
- (a) ~~introducing~~ providing transformed packaging cells obtained by introducing a DNA transfer vector into a ~~donor packaging cell capable of packaging nucleic acid molecules into a virion to yield a transformed donor cell~~, wherein the DNA transfer vector comprises ~~linked~~:
- (i) a 5' long terminal repeat (LTR) sequence derived from a retrotransposon comprising a transcription initiation site for RNA;
  - (ii) an encapsidation sequence positioned 3' of the 5' LTR;
  - (iii) a primer binding site sequence positioned 3' of the 5' LTR;
  - (iv) a 3' LTR sequence derived from a retrotransposon positioned 3' of the primer binding site ~~which~~ that includes:
    - (1) sequences necessary for polyadenylation of a RNA transcript initiated in the 5' LTR;
    - (2) sequences necessary for reverse transcription of the RNA transcript ~~from step (d)(1)~~ into a double stranded cDNA;
  - (v) a polypurine tract sequence located 5' to the 3' LTR;
  - (vi) a DNA sequence comprising at least one open reading frame inserted into the vector 3' of the transcription initiation site in the 5' LTR of the vector; and

- (vii) sequences within each LTR ~~which~~ that are necessary for integration of the vector into the genome of a cell, wherein the vector sequences i), ii), iii), iv) and v) comprise no more than 2 kbp; and
- (b) introducing the transformed ~~donor cell to~~ packaging cells into an organ of an animal, tissue of an animal, an embryo of an animal or an animal; and
- ~~(c) identifying a cell in the organ, tissue, embryo or animal which expresses so as to express the DNA sequence of (a)(vi) in the animal.~~

81. (Currently Amended) A method of ~~producing a double-stranded cDNA containing a gene which is capable of homologous recombination with the genome of~~ introducing a vector to a cell, comprising:

- ~~(a) introducing a DNA transfer vector into a donor cell to yield~~ thereby producing a transformed ~~donor cell~~, wherein the DNA transfer vector comprises ~~linked~~:
  - (i) a 5' long terminal repeat (LTR) sequence derived from a retrotransposon comprising a transcription initiation site for RNA;
  - (ii) an encapsidation sequence positioned 3' of the 5' LTR;
  - (iii) a primer binding site sequence positioned 3' of the 5' LTR;
  - (iv) a 3' LTR sequence derived from a retrotransposon positioned 3' of the primer binding site ~~which~~ that includes:
    - (1) sequences necessary for polyadenylation of a RNA transcript initiated in the 5' LTR;
    - (2) sequences necessary for reverse transcription of the RNA transcript ~~from step (d)(1)~~ into a double stranded cDNA;
  - (v) a polypurine tract sequence located 5' to the 3' LTR;
  - (vi) a DNA sequence inserted into the vector 3' of the transcription initiation site in the 5' LTR of the vector which DNA sequence comprises a polyd(T) tract 3' to an open reading frame ~~which is capable of homologous recombination with the genome of the cell;~~
- and

(vii) sequences within each LTR ~~which~~ that are necessary for integration of the vector into the genome of a cell, wherein the vector sequences of i), ii), iii), iv) and v) comprise no more than 2 kbp; and

~~(b) identifying a cell which contains an integrated form of the vector comprising the DNA sequence which is capable of homologous recombination with the genome of the cell.~~

82. (Currently Amended) A method of ~~reconstituting tissues with~~ introducing genetically modified embryonic stem cells to an animal comprising:

(a) ~~introducing~~ providing transformed embryonic stem cells obtained by introducing a DNA transfer vector into an embryonic stem cell ~~to yield a transformed embryonic stem cell~~, wherein the DNA transfer vector comprises linked:

- (i) a 5' long terminal repeat (LTR) sequence derived from a retrotransposon comprising a transcription initiation site for RNA;
- (ii) an encapsidation sequence positioned 3' of the 5' LTR;
- (iii) a primer binding site sequence positioned 3' of the 5' LTR;
- (iv) a 3' LTR sequence derived from a retrotransposon positioned 3' of the primer binding site ~~which~~ that includes:
  - (1) sequences necessary for polyadenylation of a RNA transcript initiated in the 5' LTR;
  - (2) sequences necessary for reverse transcription of the RNA transcript ~~from step (d)(1)~~ into a double stranded cDNA;
- (v) a polypurine tract sequence located 5' to the 3' LTR;
- (vi) a DNA sequence comprising an open reading frame inserted into the vector 3' of the transcription initiation site in the 5' LTR of the vector; and
- (vii) sequences within each LTR ~~which~~ that are necessary for integration of the vector into the genome of a cell, wherein the

vector sequences of i), ii), iii), iv) and v) comprise no more than 2 kbp; and

(b) introducing the transformed ~~donor cell to~~ embryonic stem cells into an organ of an animal, tissue of an animal, an embryo of an animal or an animal; ~~and~~  
(c) ~~identifying a cell in the organ, tissue, embryo or animal which comprises the DNA sequence of (a)(vi).~~

83. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 82 wherein the embryonic stem cell has been modified with respect to the histocompatibility antigens present on the stem cell surface.

84. (Currently Amended) A method of preparing genetically modified embryonic stem cells in vitro comprising:

(a) introducing a DNA transfer vector into an embryonic stem cell ~~to yield~~ thereby producing a transformed-genetically modified embryonic stem cell, wherein the DNA transfer vector comprises ~~linked~~:

- (i) a 5' long terminal repeat (LTR) sequence derived from a retrotransposon comprising a transcription initiation site for RNA;
- (ii) an encapsidation sequence positioned 3' of the 5' LTR;
- (iii) a primer binding site sequence positioned 3' of the 5' LTR;
- (iv) a 3' LTR sequence derived from a retrotransposon positioned 3' of the primer binding site ~~which~~ that includes:
  - (1) sequences necessary for polyadenylation of a RNA transcript initiated in the 5' LTR;
  - (2) sequences necessary for reverse transcription of the RNA transcript ~~from step (d)(1)~~ into a double stranded cDNA;
- (v) a polypurine tract sequence located 5' to the 3' LTR;
- (vi) a DNA sequence comprising an open reading frame inserted into the vector 3' of the transcription initiation site in the 5' LTR of the vector; and

- (vii) sequences within each LTR ~~which~~ that are necessary for integration of the vector into the genome of a cell, wherein the vector sequences of i), ii), iii), iv) and v) comprise no more than 2 kbp; and

~~(b) identifying a transformed embryonic stem cell which comprises the DNA sequence.~~

85. (Currently Amended) A method of delivering an autonomously replicating DNA sequence to the genome of a ~~recipient~~ cell comprising:

~~(a) introducing a DNA transfer vector into a donor cell to yield thereby producing a transformed donor cell, wherein the DNA transfer vector comprises linked:~~

- (i) a 5' long terminal repeat (LTR) sequence derived from a retrotransposon comprising a transcription initiation site for RNA;
- (ii) an encapsidation sequence positioned 3' of the 5' LTR;
- (iii) a primer binding site sequence positioned 3' of the 5' LTR;
- (iv) a 3' LTR sequence derived from a retrotransposon positioned 3' of the primer binding site ~~which~~ that includes:
  - (1) sequences necessary for polyadenylation of a RNA transcript initiated in the 5' LTR;
  - (2) sequences necessary for reverse transcription of the RNA transcript ~~from step (d)(1)~~ into a double stranded cDNA;
- (v) a polypurine tract sequence located 5' to the 3' LTR;
- (vi) a DNA sequence comprising an autonomously replicating DNA sequence inserted into the vector 3' of the transcription initiation site in the 5' LTR of the vector; and
- (vii) sequences within each LTR ~~which~~ that are necessary for integration of the vector into the genome of a cell, wherein the vector sequences of i), ii), iii), iv) and v) comprise no more than 2 kbp; and

~~(b) identifying a transformed cell which contains the DNA sequence of (a)(vi).~~

86. (Withdrawn) A method of increasing the resistance of a cell to infection by a retrovirus comprising introducing at least one retrotransposon-derived vector that is transcribed at a high efficiency into the cell so that following infection by the retrovirus, RNA transcribed in the cell from the retrotransposon vector outcompetes RNA derived from the retrovirus for packaging proteins or cellular translational machinery.
87. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 86 wherein the vector comprises linked:
- (i) a 5' long terminal repeat (LTR) sequence derived from a retrotransposon comprising a transcription initiation site for RNA;
  - (ii) an encapsidation sequence positioned 3' of the 5' LTR;
  - (iii) a primer binding site sequence positioned 3' of the 5' LTR;
  - (iv) a 3' LTR sequence derived from a retrotransposon positioned 3' of the primer binding site which includes:
    - (1) sequences necessary for polyadenylation of a RNA transcript initiated in the 5' LTR;
    - (2) sequences necessary for reverse transcription of the RNA transcript from step (d)(1) into a double stranded cDNA;
  - (v) a polypurine tract sequence located 5' to the 3' LTR; and
  - (vi) sequences within each LTR which are necessary for integration of the vector into the genome of a cell, wherein the vector sequences of i), ii), iii), vi) and v) comprise no more than 2 kbp.
88. (New) The method of claim 77 wherein the one or more cells which are transformed are cells in an embryo.
89. (New) The method of claim 77, 80 or 82 wherein the animal is a chicken.
90. (New) The method of claim 81 or 85 wherein the vector is introduced to the cell *in vitro*.